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of the American Peace Society, in approbation of the services they believe me to be rendering here, as my country's envoy, to the cause of peace and goodwill between Great Britain and the United States.

Long contemplation of, and active participation in, public affairs in my own country have necessarily included our relations with other countries, and with no other are the ties of kinship and tradition so numerous and the intercourse so constant, close and important as with Great Britain.

The current of transactions between these people is broad and deep; they share the same language and the same literature which is the vehicle of thought and feeling; in the general administration of the criminal law and of justice between man and man, they follow the same principles and are guided in the same channels of reason and precedent, so that the reports of their adjudicated cases are cited with authority mutually in the courts of both nations.

The political institutions of the two countries have a close similarity, which is growing closer as the democratic tendencies of the age develop themselves.

All this implies necessary intimacy, such as does not exist between any other two distinct Governments in the world.

To obstruct or thwart such logical, well-founded and mutually beneficent intercourse and relations would be as wicked as it would be unwise, and it would be difficult to comprehend what justifiable argument could be made in favor of such a line of action.

The agencies of commercial exchanges are admittedly the most practical and potential aids to peace and goodwill between nations, and I wish our present laws, which so severely restrict commerce, could be sufficiently relaxed as to encourage exchanges, beneficial and profitable to both countries alike.

The hopes of a higher civilization for the amelioration of the whole of mankind, based upon the practice of justice and equity, rest chiefly on the co-operative and congenial moral forces of these two English-speaking nations, and it would be nothing less than a crime to rupture ties of mutual confidence and goodwill which grow stronger under the wholesome laws of their own nature.

With thanks for the commendation of your Society and wishing all success to its purposes, I am,

Very respectfully and truly yours,

T. F. BAYARD.

Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, in accepting the position of a Vice-President of the American Peace Society, writes:

"*Dear Sir*—I am very glad to be identified with the American Peace Society, for I am in entire sympathy with its aims and methods."

Frances E. Willard writes:

Dear Friend and Brother—I am very grateful for the honor conferred upon me in being chosen as one of the Vice-Presidents of the American Peace Society, and shall be very glad indeed to allow the use of my name.

The W. C. T. U. has, for years, had a Department of work for International Peace and Arbitration, of which Mrs. Hannah J. Bailey is Superintendent, and I feel that she deserves this honor better than I do, but as it has fallen to my lot, I can only say I will do my best to be loyal to the holy cause of Human Brotherhood, and the confidence reposed in me by your great Society shall furnish an added incentive to faithful work.

With every good wish for your success,

Believe me,

Yours for God, home and humanity.

NEW BOOKS.

A HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. By Professor Allen C. Thomas, A. M. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.

D. C. Heath & Co. have just published a school history of the United States which ought to take the place of all other books in the classes for which it is intended. It is written from the standpoint of the political, social and economic development of the nation, and not from that of its war history as has been the case with nearly all our previous school histories. The desirability of having our history written from this standpoint must appear evident to everyone, when it is remembered that we have had one hundred years of peace and only about seventeen of war, and these peace periods have been full of stirring and important events occurring on a colossal scale. The importance of the war periods is not overlooked and one will find in Professor Thomas' paragraphs all that school boys need to know of the history of battles and campaigns. One of the excellent features of the book is the placing at the head of the chapters of a list of reference books and authorities which will enable students to fill out the history by supplementary reading.

Professor Thomas gives much less space in his book to the period of discovery and colonization than his predecessors have done, the body of the work being devoted to our history since the adoption of the constitution. This is a wise course to take in a book designed for beginners, who are much more likely to be inspired with a right love of our institutions and national character by observing their later and completer unfoldings than by spending too much time at first with their foundation.

We should be glad if all the boys and girls of our country could begin the study of United States History with a book like this in which the sickening details of battle are omitted and war is not surrounded with false and seductive glory.

THE MAGAZINES AND PAPERS.

CHRISTIAN CYNOSURE.

I had the pleasure, this week, through the kind invitation of Secretary Trueblood, of attending the annual

meeting of the American Peace Society, in Pilgrim Hall. Sixty-six years ago this organization was founded, and surely none—not even our own anti-secret reform—ever had its birth in a more discouraging epoch. Our wars with Great Britain had hardly become a thing of yesterday, nor the thunders of Napoleon's campaigns died away, and the nations, couched on their arms, were watching each other like lions ready for the onset. In our own country, what with Fourth of July orations and the martial strains in the school reading-books, the whole tendency of things was to foster the military spirit and call it patriotism. The hardest fighters in the anti-slavery struggle were advocates of peace; and so, as generally happens, one reform helped the other. This may seem strange; yet what people have ever dealt keener or heavier strokes against evil than the non-resistant Quakers? The fact is, when men have personally proved the powers there is in spiritual weapons, they feel no desire to exchange them for anything of grosser temper. With the rise of so many different and yet kindred lines of reform, the peace movement has steadily kept on its way till now it numbers among its officers and members many of the most prominent names in this country and in Europe, and has seen arbitration successfully tried by the greatest nations on the globe.—*Elizabeth E. Flagg.*

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

Jules Simon has contributed to the *Contemporary Review* for May an article on Disarmament which in a brief and terse way sums up the condition and need of Europe.

Europe is at peace, profound peace. The affair of Aigues-Mortes did not lead to serious complications, because of the prudence of the Italian Government. Austria is committed to peace by the pacific character of her Emperor and her internal complications. Germany would go to war only in case she thought her Rhine provinces were threatened. The Triple Alliance has been in the interests of peace, if only a compelled peace. The Dual Alliance has restored France to her diplomatic status, and is intended purely to keep the peace in case it should be imperilled from any source beyond France and Russia. The Russian Emperor is still of the same mind that he was twenty years ago when he said: "Whoever gives the signal for war will have me for an enemy." France has not been longing for war, whatever Germany and Italy may have thought of her. England stands for peace.

Yet in spite of the fact that every people desires peace all Europe is really in a state of war. Even the neutrality of the small States is like the neutrality of the bed of a torrent. They will be swept by the tide of war when it comes, whether they try to defend themselves or not. All the great nations are preparing with feverish desperation for war. Their youth are lost for three years to marriage, to study, to agriculture, to industry. In France, he says, it is as if she were to start at sunrise the next day for the conquest of the world.

This military training unfits men for the duties of com-

mon life. The artist's hand grows clumsy. Morals are impaired. Men refuse to go back to labor on the land. The cities are crowded, the villages depopulated. The public health is imperilled, for the germs of all the diseases are found in the barracks. The most trouble is with the budget. It is as if each nation should divide its income and deliberately throw one-half into the gutter. Money spent on guns and fortresses is wholly unproductive.

The only way out of the dreadful condition is either a universal war,—a war of extermination, or disarmament. The former would mean the ruin of Europe, the putting back of humanity six centuries. As a step toward disarmament he urges the reduction of military service to one year. This would lessen expenses fully half, and prepare the nations for some further step. He calls upon the sovereigns of Europe and the French Deputies in particular to take steps at once to bring this about.

"We are nearing the end of the century. I have proposed to all the nations to conclude a truce, which I would call the Truce of God, to last till after the Exhibition with which the twentieth century is to open. I cling to all the forms of peace in the hope that, after she has once tasted of it, the earth may long to satiate herself with it to the end."

The June *Contemporary Review*, in an editorial called out by Jules Simon's paper, expresses the opinion that all that can be done now is to bring about an international agreement that the War Budgets shall not be increased for the next six years. If France would consent to this agreement the writer thinks it could easily be brought about. The Pope, the Emperor of Russia and the English Democracy are pointed out as the three powers, any one of which might bring about the establishment of this Law of the Maximum.

"The deficit. The universal deficit. How are we to choke the deficit? The deficit, indeed, threatens to choke us. And yet it is the deficit that is to save us. Nothing but the dread of catastrophe of bankruptcy can even for a moment cast out the other dread of cataclysm of war. Bankruptcy, however, brings us up with cruel bit, compels us, if only for a moment, to consider whether we must needs hurry on, ever on, to fresh armaments and new outlays, for which, to put it bluntly, we have neither cash nor credit to pay. Fleeing from the devil, we find ourselves in the deep sea, and the cold consciousness of its depths compels us to ask whether we may not after all face the devil, even if we can not exercise him.

"But all that is necessary, all that is possible now is, not to discuss exorcisms, but simply to cry, Halt! When we have arrested the downward plunge, it will be time enough to discuss the best way of retracing our steps. If we discuss the second step, we shall never take the first. Hence, the question of the hour is not disarmament. It is simply the arrest, temporary, but positive, peremptory and universal, of all fresh armaments. In other words, Halt! must be sounded by every War Minister in Europe, and the Powers must agree that, for the rest of the century, not a single extra franc will be

added to the War Budgets of 1894. That is the first step, the indispensable condition precedent of all relief.

"This is the question which is now being discussed with serious earnestness in at least two of the cabinets of Europe. This policy of a word is a possibility which the next month may see translated into a realized fact. For the necessity of taking some action in this direction is no longer the dream of the idealist and the philosopher. It has taken its place in the deliberations of sovereigns and statesmen. It is being discussed by ambassadors, and it may soon find an imperious voice in the impassionate mandate of suffering democracies. Halt! That is all. We have not got beyond that yet. But that word of categorical imperative is already trembling on the lips of Europe."

SCRIBNER'S.

In the June *Scribner's*, in an article entitled "The Future of the Wounded in War," Mr. Archibald Forbes expresses his conviction that the wounded of future wars will necessarily have to endure harsher conditions than those of past wars. The whole article ought to be read by those who still seek excuses for war and are afflicted with visions of its glory. Mr. Forbes' article of which we give two or three paragraphs is another example of that vivid realism with which war is now being treated by literary men and women and which is fast exposing to the public gaze its horrible and inhuman realities.

"*Vae vulneratis!*" will be the the cruel watchword of future wars. The late Dr. Billroth, the greatest of Austrian surgeons, who made the Franco-German war on the Prussian side, held that 'we must come to the conclusion that in future it will be no longer possible to remove the wounded from the field during the battle by means of bearers, since every man of them would be shot down, as bearers would be more exposed than men in the fighting line; and the most that can be aimed at is that the wounded men of the future shall be attended to within twenty-four hours.' Bardeleben, the surgeon-general of the Prussian army, has said: 'Some urge an increase of bearers; but we must not forget that bearers have to go into the fire-line and expose themselves to the bullets. If we go on increasing their number, shall we not also be simply increasing the number of wounded? The number of men provided for the transfer of the wounded now exceeds one thousand for each army corps. It is no true humanity that in order to effect an uncertain amount of saving of human life, a number of lives of other men should be sacrificed. The whole system of carrying away the wounded on litters during the battle must be abandoned, for it is altogether impracticable.' There are many other testimonies to the same effect.

"It is virtually impossible that anyone can have accurately pictured to himself the scene in its fulness which the next great battle will present to a bewildered and shuddering world. We know the elements that will constitute its horrors; but we know them only, as it were, academically. Men have yet to be thrilled to the heart by the weirdness of the wholesale death inflicted by weapons the whereabouts of which cannot be discerned because of the absence of powder-smoke. Nay, if Dr. Weiss's recently invented explosive, of which great things have been predicted, is to be brought into use in the German

army, there may no longer be any powder, the 'villanous saltpetre' superseded by the more devilish 'fatty substance of a brownish color.' The soldier of the next war must steel his heart to encounter the deadly danger incident to the explosions of shells filled with dynamite, melinite, ballistite or some other form of high explosive, in the midst of dense masses of men. The recent campaign in Matabeleland has informed us with a grim triumph of the sweeping slaughter the Maxim gun can inflict with its mechanical stream of bullets. Quick-firing field guns are on the eve of superseding the type of cannon in use in the horse and field batteries of to-day. All these instruments are on terra firma, if that be of any account. But if there is anything in the story of Edison's invention of a flying machine for military purposes which can be so steered as to carry and drop with accuracy five hundred pounds of explosive material at a given point, or to shed on an army a shower of dynamite, then death incalculable may rain down as from the heavens themselves.

"To cope adequately with this vast aggregate of human suffering—with this gigantic example of 'man's inhumanity to man'—is obviously impossible; it confessedly cannot and will not be attempted. The primary object of war is manifestly not to succor wounded men but to engage in battles, to beat the adversary, to win victories.

"Stern experience of future warfare will one day, please God, force home upon the nations the decision, whether their wounded and necessarily untended warriors in their thousands and their tens of thousands are to lie bleeding on the battle-fields while the strife is raging about them; or whether the peoples of the civilized world shall take the accomplishment of the blessed millennium into their own hands, and bring it about, in the words of the old Scottish paraphrase, that

"No longer hosts encountering hosts
Shall crowds of slain deplore,
They'll hang the trumpet in the hall
And study war no more."

REVIEW OF REVIEWS

"Through the industrial smoke and the political fog of a troublous and indecisive month, there shines in the Western sky the bright radiance of one splendid and memorable event. The general railroad situation had seemed to compel the Great Northern system to cut down wages and otherwise to put its men on a hard-times basis. The result was a strike that practically paralyzed traffic on several thousand miles of railway lines. The Great Northern system ramifies Minnesota and the Dakotas and extends across Montana to the Pacific coast. Its headquarters are at St. Paul, and its main Eastern traffic terminals are at Duluth and Minneapolis. The strike was not only a disastrous thing for the road and for the workmen, but it was a costly and exasperating infliction upon the many cities and towns whose trade was tied up. Under these circumstances the business men of Minneapolis and St. Paul determined upon intervention. Their good offices were accepted by both parties in the controversy, and their decision, after a careful hearing, was accepted as a basis for immediate adjustment of all differences. The incident reflects great credit upon the good sense and good faith of all who were concerned, and it bears new witness to the character and intelligence that have placed the stamp of superiority upon the 'Twin Cities' of the Northwest."

THE NEW CHURCH REVIEW.

The last number of the *New Church Review* contains a well-written study of "The Doctrine of the Holy Alliance," by Professor Theodore F. Wright of Cambridge. In addition to tracing the origin of what is thought to be a bit of New Church doctrine in the famous document, the article brings into prominence the influence which Madame de Krudener had over Alexander of Russia when he wrote the treaty. The final paragraph makes a strong appeal that all should do what they can to bring into our civilization more and more of the spirit of the Prince of Peace.

LOUISVILLE COURIER JOURNAL.

If "peace has her victories not less renowned than war," she has also her expenses. This is especially the case when peace is maintained upon the system, now prevalent in Europe, of making the whole territory a series of armed camps.

The enormous expense entailed by the military armaments of Europe is pretty well understood in a general way. Mr. M. G. Mulhall gives in the June number of the *North American Review* some figures in detail, which tend to make the situation clearer. He compares the condition of Europe at the close of 1893 with the status in 1885. In these eight years there has been an increase of 21 per cent. in taxation, and 17 per cent. in public debt.

During the period mentioned the average annual revenue receipts have been 596,000,000 pounds sterling, and the expenditures 660,000,000; or, in our money, \$2,980,000,000 and \$3,300,000,000, an excess of expenditures of \$320,000,000 per annum. In the same period the public debts have augmented 580,000,000 pounds or \$2,900,000,000. In other words, the increase of the public debt of Europe in eight years of peace exceeds the whole debt of this country at the close of the civil war.

It is true that a part of this increase of debt is due to permanent improvements. Of the 580,000,000 pounds of debt, 36,000,000 were incurred for State railways, and 16,000,000 for telegraphs, while 228,000,000 were for armaments. Even the railroads and telegraphs, however, were probably largely intended for use in case of war, and their net earnings are not sufficient to pay the interest on the money borrowed for their construction.

The strictly military expenses of Europe rose from \$640,000,000 in 1884 to \$730,000,000 in 1893, an increase of \$90,000,000. Meanwhile, taxation for all purposes has increased from \$2,685,000,000 in 1885 to \$3,245,000,000 in 1893, or \$560,000,000 per annum. As already observed, this frightful increase in taxation has not prevented an increase of nearly three billions in the public debts. The total debt of Europe is about three billions sterling, or fifteen billions of dollars.

Taxation, says Mr. Mulhall, has reached its limits. The people are paying to their Governments all that they can pay, and in some States they cannot meet the demands upon them. The public debts, however, go on increasing, so that the time when bankruptcy must arrive, without a change of conditions, becomes a mere problem in arithmetic.

It is worthy of notice that the armies and navies of the

sixteen continental countries of Europe cost not quite five times as much as our pension list, the former being 146,000,000 pounds sterling, the latter \$146,000,000. The United States, however, have the advantage of a much smaller public debt.

The enormous waste of these armaments, the vast burdens of taxation, the number of men withdrawn from productive industry, present a very perplexing problem. It is small wonder that all parts of the civilized world are suffering from business depression.

MESSENGER (Erie, Pa.).

PEACE IN EUROPE.

For the first time in years, the European correspondents are dropping their usual pessimistic tone and predicting peace for the immediate future. International politics on the Continent have lost much of their rancor within the past few months and it now looks as if the "inevitable collision" which has so long threatened the peace of the powers would be indefinitely postponed. The silver lining is showing plainly through the "war-cloud." The ministers of the various powers are talking peace as vigorously as heretofore they talked war and disarmament is the sole topic of discussion.

The recent speeches of Signor Crispi and Baron Blanc in the Italian Chambers of Deputies give assurance of Italy's willingness to join the pacific movement. The kaiser's attitude has long been known and recently the Prince of Wales has given utterance to expressions which show that England is strongly in favor of a general disarmament if it can be brought about.

France and Germany are on terms of peace such as have not existed between them since 1870. Almost daily exchanges of courtesy evidence the desire of each to continue the amicable relations and the time is probably not far distant when the word to disarm will be given on all sides.

The prospect is a bright one for Europe. Disarmament once an accomplished fact and the people relieved of the enormous burdens imposed upon them by an unreasonable militarism, an era of commercial and industrial prosperity would ensue which would soon elevate the nations to a plane of greatness never attained under the regime of the bullet and bayonet.

He who shall be instrumental in bringing about that condition will build for his memory a more lasting monument than any of the blood-bought honors paid to the deeds of the war heroes of the past.

NEW YORK DAILY NEWS.

UNIVERSAL PEACE IN CLOTHES.

As the youthful poet said, "Great oaks from little acorns grow," and it may be that the German tailor's bullet-proof cloth will turn out to be the most important factor in putting an end to war.

The experiments made with this cloth so far appear to show conclusively that all the recent improvements in rifles and powder are nullified by it. The tailor himself has shown his confidence in his invention by putting on one of his coats and letting sceptical and perhaps zealous military officers fire at him at short range, and the fact that he remains unharmed is the best possible evidence of the correctness of his claims.

Now, if it is impossible to shoot through a soldier's uniform and so disable him with a rifle bullet there are only two ways of ending a battle, and the adoption of either or of the two combined is quite sure to put an end to the fighting spirit of the nations.

Generals, finding their infantry rifles practically useless against an enemy provided with the bullet-proof uniforms, may depend entirely on their artillery. Big shells, exploded with terrific force, may annihilate the opposing army or if this latter is quicker or more skilful it may annihilate you, no matter what sort of clothes you wear. Dynamite would come in handy and a battle would very readily end with nobody left to tell the tale of its beginning and progress. That, of course, would be too shocking an ending to be risked more than once and international courts of arbitration would be instituted quickly enough unless the other alternative for carrying on war should be adopted.

And this other alternative is nothing more or less than to return to the fighting methods of our savage ancestors. Bullets being of no avail, the thing to do is to discard the rifles, on which such huge sums of the people's money is constantly being spent, and rely on brute strength and primitive clubs. In fairness to all concerned, of course, it will have to be agreed in advance that neither side shall use artillery or dynamite. Then the best man will win and the athletic training which has been a fad of civilization in late years will come in handy.

This method of settling national differences may recommend itself as an excellent one at first sight, and as not likely to assist in bringing on the era of universal peace, but a little reflection will show that this is a fallacious view to take. So long as robust and athletic nations only fought each other the fierce delight of the combat would doubtless make war conducted on this plan popular, but fancy a physically weak but cunning race pitted against a strong and honorable one. The former would most assuredly resort to dynamite and any other destructive agent in order to overcome the latter, and the cry for arbitration would be imperative.

General tee-total slaughter is sure to be the ultimate upshot, no matter which of the two possible methods are chosen for carrying on war after Tailor Dowe's cloth comes into use, and this is certain to put an end to the most conspicuous and most frightful relic of barbarism among us. And to think that a tailor shall be able to stand up and say truthfully: "Look on me; I did it!"

BOSTON COMMONWEALTH.

"One of the praiseworthy acts of the Massachusetts Legislature this year is the enactment of a law intended to put a stop to the practice of docking horses' tails. There was already a statute forbidding this senseless mutilation, but it was a weak law and it could not be enforced effectively. The Legislature has undertaken to make it stronger. By the new law it is provided that whoever causes or knowingly permits docking to be done upon a horse of which he is the owner, lessee, proprietor, or user, or whoever assists in or is present at such cutting, shall be punished by imprisonment in the jail not exceeding one year or by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$300. The discovery of a horse with its tail cut and the wound unhealed upon the premises of any person is to be accepted as *prima facie* evidence that the person having charge of the horse, or the person who has use of

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the premises, committed the offence. Further than this, half the fines collected under this act are to go to that admirable association, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Whatever may be the faults of the Legislature of 1894, the horses will not be found among its critics."

PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC LEDGER.

AS TO MAINTAINING ARMIES.

There is an undeniable trend of sentiment in favor of peaceful methods, and were the world to-day in a position to adopt arbitration as a means of settling difficulties it would be but a short time before the very name of war would be as discredited as that of murder. In this country, especially, now quite free from the heavy yoke of militarism, there is no general desire for very much more of a military and naval force than will suffice to maintain the dignity of the government and inspire respect in foreign powers. According to Secretary Herbert's recent report, our naval equipment needs to be enlarged comparatively little in order to compass this end. With last year's signal object lessons in the possibilities of arbitration, the belief in the efficacy of peaceful methods is more firmly rooted than ever.

Against Arbitration there is apparently no sound argument. The Sunset club orator who complained that arbitration would never allow the weak to win from the strong made the poorest argument of all. If the weak are powerless in arbitration, what, in mercy's name, will be their chances of winning from the strong by force of arms?